WHEAT DEALERS AND PRODUCERS

Letter from the Minnesota Rail road Commissioner to the Manager of the Manitoba Railroad.

The following elaborate opinion of the rail road commissioner is founded on the complaint of W. S. Wells, president of the Fores lills company, Goodhue county, who alleges that he has been purchasing and shipping independent shipper, but is now denied the further privilege except upon conditions he deems unreasonable, and appeals to the railroad commissioner. The commissioner pre-sented the case to the manager of the railroad who affimed his position, as quoted in the decision below. The following is Gen. Baker' opinion in full, covering all points in the case, and is of wide concern to the wheat-buying

and shipping interest in the State:

OFFICE OF THE STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER, ST. PAUL, June 28, 1882.—A Manvel, Esq., General Manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad—Sir: The question involved in the complaint at Benson is one of general application, and must, therefore, be considered in its larger aspects. The situation is briefly this: There are now two elevators in Benson, on your track, receiving and shipping grain according to your regulations. In addition to these W. T. Wells has a warehouse at that place of 10,000 bushels capacity, not on your track, but upon his own ground. He is an independent buyer of wheat, desiring the privilege of shipying by the carload on cars furnished by your company on your sidetracks, loading from wagons. Mr. Wells has enjoyed this privilege for some time by the assent of your company. You have notified him, however, that you no longer desire him to and shipping interest in the State:

SHIP WHEAT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, ship wheat under these conditions, claiming it to be an inconvenience which has caused you to "make a general regulation applicable to all such places in regard to size of elevators and warehouses," and location of the same. Further, that you do not "deem his request that to furnish him with cars on side track in which to load from wagnes in bulk, in any respect reasonable or proper."
Therefore you have required of him as a condition Therefore you have required or nim as a constraint of his further shipping grain from that station that he shall build an elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity; or more, on the company's ground. First, as to the public policy of the conditions you would enjoin: It is more than doubtful if railroad companies should have the power to prescribe the size and location of building shippings on their line shall use. Any restrictions shipped to the conditions of their power of their line shall use.

loubiful if railroad companies should have the ower to prescribe the size and location of buildings shippers on their line shall use. Any restrictions upon the rights and privileges of the general ublic by the authority of a common carrier would incly change the proper relations between the wo. The exercise of such an authority wou'd abject shippers to control by the railways in such manner as to destroy their independence. It is specially to be desired that all elevators shall be resertion any control by the railway companies.

a manner as to destroy their independence. It's especially to be desired that all elevators shall be free from any control by the railway companies. Were such control or dictation permitted, the general public would believe that some sort of a copartnership existed between the railroads and the elevators. I am informed by the citizens of Benson that Mr. Wells is an independent buyers of wheat in that market. He buys for his mills on its merit, freespective of grades sought to be established. The independent buyer is in truth the factor who regulates the local price of wheat, and his existence should always be encourged as a matter of public policy. Just as in a larger sense the little wheat we sell in Liverpool controls and regulates the price of the entire crop, just in like manner does the independent local buyer regulate the local price of wheat. Not only should the independent local buyer sell in hipping privileges, but the

FARMER HIMSELF SHOULD HAVE THE PRIVELEGE of loading a car and shipping it at any time. Your proposed regulation would deny the farmer this right. Farmers as a rule do not ship wheat, but they should not be debarred the right. Local prices may be unsatisfactory, and they may therefore desire to ship on their own account. The elevators may consuire against them; from this they might have no deliverance if they did not possess the privilege of shipping. The mere fact that all independent parties have the open privilege of shipping will always prevent a monopoly by those running clevators. Every consideration, therefore, of pubmic properties of the whole the properties of the whole rate for transportation. To force shippers to build elevators would make a monopoly of the whole mode of shipping, and in effect would cause a few men to own all the elevators. The tendency that way is now sufficiently strong, and nothing should be done to give it greater encouragement. The man of limited means should come to FARMER HIMSELF SHOULD HAVE THE PRIVELEGI

the common carrier on the same footing as his better equipped neighbor. To this broad and equal privilege the railroads must come in their own interest. It is their safe refuge from popular storms.

Now while we would insist on the largest chipping privileges for the general public, the public itself must be reasonable. The man with one bushel or one wagon load should not receive the same facilities as the man who ships a carload. The road regulations themselves prevent this, for car lot rates are much less than they are for small lots. This fact is a preventive of the difficulties they seem to apprehend in that direction. Not only so, but neither this office nor public sentiment would sustain unreasonable demands on the part of shippers, no more than unreasonable restrictions on the part of common carriers. Whatever reasonable regulations the railroads find necessary in order to practically handle their cars with a view to promitty and efficiently serve the public, should be cheerfully compiled with by shippers. In the absence of any controlling statute a railroad regulation should be reasonable and consonant with the general public good.

atton should be reasonable and consonant with the general public good.

A railroad company's regulations should not rise above the statute. The provisions of law governing such cases will be found as follows: Sec. 75, p. 95; sec. 64, p. 380, and sec. 10, p. 1,011, G. S. 1878. These statute provisions are simply an affirmation of the common rule, applicable to common carriers. As a principal every railway is a common carrier and is, therefore, under obligations to receive and ship all grain offered. The railway cannot have a choice of customers. There can be no preferences. In a business point of view it is very desirable that elevators should be exected for the better accommodation of the public, and that persons embarking their money in such enterprises should receive some assurance of protection. But even this consideration of seeming good policy cannot take away or in any manner impair the legal rights of other parties. Railtroads, like the innikeepers, must take all that come till the quarters are full. (Schouler's Italiments, 354.) By your regulation it is practically said to the applicant that unless he builds an elevator of 30,000 bushels capacity he will be denied the privilege of shipping grain on your line. No such regulation can be held to be a reasonable one nor a sufficient excuse for a refusal to carry. (Schouler's Bailments, 365; Story on Bailments, sec. 508; Redfield on Railways, sec. 158.) The rule laid down by Kent, (Com. 599, which is the general principal since followed by the courts, is as follows: "Common carriers undertake generally, and not as a casual occumation, and for all people indifferently, to carry goods and deliver them at a place appointed, for hire, as a business, and with or without special agreement as to price.

As they hold themselves to the world as common carriers for a reasonable customary price, and if they refuse without some just ground they are liable to an action." You can therefore make no restriction upon your common law obligations to carry "for all people indif

reception of goods. Otherson's tons of coat, 4x con. 554).

THE GRANTED EXTENSIONS.

Third—In 1877 your predecessors were present at the legislature asking an extension of time as to the completion of important extension lines of your system to save their franchises and lands. By the act of March 1, 1877, The legislature granted an extension upon certain conditions, one of which (section 11, March 1, 1877) is as follows: "Freight and passengers shall at all times be carried over all parts of said lines of railroad on equal and reasonable terms, which shall be subject to regulation and revision by the legislature or under its authority, and without unjust discrimination in favor of or against any persons or places." These conditions were accepted and are a merger and extinguishment of any exully. J.H. BAKER.

Mrs. Abagail Paige, who for the past twen ty-two years has been a resident of Stillwate died of pneumonia, aged ninety years and twenty-seven days, having been born in Au

MOURNING AT MANDAN. Little Silver station. Six cars—four ordinary

A Dozen Men Thrown into the Missouri by the Capsizing of Their Boat. _ =

A Scene of Unutterable Horror, in Which Half of the Number Perish.

Larimore, D. T., Half Destroyed by a Fierce, Resistless Conflagration.

One Person Burned to Death and Several Injured-The Loss Nearly \$50,000.

cores of People Wounded and Several Killed by a New Jersey Railroad Accident.

W. R. Garrison, Henry Villard's Brother-in-law, Killed-Gen. Grant Among the Injured.

DEATH IN THE MISSOURI. CALAMITY AT MANDAN. MANDAN D. T., June 29 .- A sad acciden

happened on the Missouri to-night. After aving finished their day's labor, twelve or fourteen men, as was their custom, embarke n an ordinary boat to return home to the Bis marck side. It appears that none was conversan handling the boat, and when same was caught sideways the same was caught sideways by the strong swell of the Northern transfer boat No. 2, which happened to be crossing the same channel, it capsized, throwing its preciou cargo upon the mercy of the scene which thereupon ensued is described as heartrending by witnesses. The shricks and cries of the unfortunates rent the Big Muddy asserted its characteristic power and all was over. Most of the men tried t ing frantically to the boat and three made the attempt to swim for the shore, of whom

wo were soon lost out of sight in the quicksand, while the third received assistance from the shore in the last stages of exhaustion and was among the saved. men were all employed on the dyke at the Mandan side by the bridge company, and most of them were men of family. It is as yet impossible to to give the number drowned, which will likely not exceed five, nor can the name of the unfortunates be ascertained

> LARIMORE STRICKEN. A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

GRAND FORKS, June 29.-Great excitemen was caused here to-day over the news of a lisastrous fire at Larimore, this county. A number of gentlemen are here who were eye witnesses, and from them the following facts are gathered. At about 3 a. m. a fire was dis overed in a rubbish pile near the Union hotel, and in a very short time a conflagration ensued. The flames spread rapidly, and it was after 5 o'clock before any good work was done toward checking them. every building in one block was burned. There was no means of putting the Many of the panic-stricken people just had time to escape in their night clothes. About one-third of the business portion of the city is n ruins. A young man named Frank Harris of Woodstock Ill. was burned to death, and many others were severely injured. Dan Smith and W. D. Kendrick are badly injured. Smith had his face, hands and arms burned badly. He was brought to this city, where he is now suffering severely, but may live there was not a greater loss of life. A number of the citizens did noble work, and everything is being done to

TAKE CARE OF THE HELPLESS is contradicted. It is an unfortunate blow to the young city of Larimore, which has bee making rapid progress during the last six InDecember three dwellings formed the nucleus of the village. Within six months the place has grown with amazing rapidity, embracing more than 300 houses, with a population of nearly 3,000. The town site is owned by a wealthy syndicate with Col. O. M. Towner as president and manager. The merchants in the place to supply the needs of settlers in the Sheyenne valley and Devil's lake country and they will bend every energy to repair damages and hold the enormous trade of that region. This will, however, be only a tempor

0	ary set back. Below are the	
•	LOSSES AND INSU	
		Loss.
	Kiefer & Regan	\$2,000
0	C, & F. Alder	8,000
-	George Ames	3,500
,	M. S. Flint	1,600
	Marshall & McDonald, Upion	
-	hôtel	5,000
-	M. Sullivan	1,500
a	Stover & Wright	2,500
-	Naylor & Estes	2,000
1.	Jacques	800
f	A. R. Johnson, uncompleted	000
n	store	500
-	General store, owner un-	
-	known	1,500
g	J. A. Lock	1,000
e	Mr. Lynch	. 3,000
-	Osborne & Wright	1,500
y	J. C. Struthers	800
r	Geo. E. Sheets & Co	4,000
	Nothimer Bros	6,000
	O. J. Robinson	1,000
-	Dowe, saloon	500
s	J. H. Hanson	1,000
e	Dew Drop, saloon	300
r	Three buildings, owners un-	
-	known	3,000
0	Chas. Zunich	400
-		100
٠,	Total loss	48 600
	The Deile Health of Alie	

Unknown out a special car to the scene of the disaster.

TOLD BY ANOTHER. LARIMORE, D. T., June 29.—This town was risited bo a heavy fire about 3 o'clock this morning. One-half of the business portion is in ashes. The total loss is about \$40,000. Three persons are missing. One, Frank Harris, lately arrived from Larvard or Woodstock, s known to have perished. Daniel Smith wa badly burned. The fire originated in a building partly finished among shavings between Flint's saloon and the Union hotel, supposed to have been set. The fire burned very fast, the buildings all being wood and mostly of a fragile nature. The Union hotel was a frame hree-story building not plastered. It was jammed, some sleeping in the attic. All barely escaped with their lives that got out at all. Several are missing from this and other buildings, but three will cover the number of lives lost. The fire wiped out both sides of Towner & Co.'s store, Dessert's livery stable, a blackand one other saloon. It commenced to rain just after the fire, ruining many goods laying

The following are the losses as near as e ascertained at this time: Keifer & Regan, general merchandise; new store, not quite finished; part of stock in loss, \$2,000:

loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$5.000. Geo. Ames' building, in which Adler's store was; loss \$3,500; no insurance. M. P. Flint, saloon and building, loss \$1,500, insurance \$1,000. Union hotel, N. McDonald proprietor, three tories, loss \$5,000, insured.

A. J. Johnson, new store 1

stories, loss \$5,000, insured.

A. J. Johnson, new store building not completed, loss \$500, no insurance.

J. H. Hanson, general store, stock and building, loss \$4,500, insurance unknown.

J. W. Gilkey and S. W. & O. Wilcox, office, loss \$500, no insurance. 5000, no insurance.

J. A. Locksmall, harness, boots and shoes, loss 1,000; no insurance; owner of building un-

S1,000; no insurance, owner of the state of

MURDER ON THE RAIL. FRIGHTFUL BAILWAY ACCIDENT. Long Branch, N. J., June 29.—The expres rain leaving Long Branch at 8:05 o'clock this morning on the Central New Jersey railroad

passenger coaches and the smoking and parlor cars—left the rails and ran over the ties of the bridge, tearing them to flinders. The cars kep on the bridge until the train was half-way across, when the four passenger coaches and smoking car went over into the water with terrible crash. The cars landed on their side in about four feet of water. The scene tha followed beggars description. James L Boad-ley, a produce dealer of New York, was taken

followed beggars description. James L Boadley, a produce dealer of New York, was taken out dead. The cars were filled with passongers, and the number injured is unknown but about 100—burt in one way or another. G. W. Demorest of Furst, Demorest & Co., Reed street, New York, was injured at the base of the skull, and afterward died. W. R. Garrison, son of Commodore Charles K. Garrison, was terribly hurt in the chest and had both legs broken. Charles M. Wudruff of Newark, and J. Mitchell of Scranton were also seriously injured. Charles H. Foster, fireman of the engine, pulled ex-President Grant out of the smoking car. Grant was slightly injured. Robert Robertson, iron merchant from New York, was injured badly. A grocer named Edison of Branchport was crushed terribly. James Brooks, of the firm of Brooks & Dickson, theater troupe manager of New York, and his collar bone broken. Morris H. Brown, son of Thomas J. Brown, superintendent of the the Erie railroad, received a severe blow on the head and had his back injured. C. J. Fox of Richmond, Va., had his hand crushed. James Mallory, 202 Broadway, is so badly of Richmond, Va., had his hand crushed. James Mallory, 202 Broadway, is so badly

CANNOT RECOVER.

President Galloway of the Elevated railroad is slightly injured. Wm. R. Garrison has been unconscious since the accident, suffering from concussion of the brain. He is at Hollywood park residence. John Hoey, Geo. R. Blanch-ard, vice president of the New York, Lake Erie Western railroad, Robt. B. Menturn and Arthur T. Sewell are slightly injured. Annie Irwin of Brooklyn is seriously hurt and unconscious. Wm. A. McCall, brakeman, is atally injured, his throat being badly cut. Mr. Mitchell's condition is precarious; internal njuries. Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Mallory, are about breathing their T. Raymond, the actor, has his collar bone broken and otherwise severely injured. Fox, his father-in-law, is badly injured. The cause of the terrible disaster was the changing f the track for the Monmouth park races which commence Saturday next, the frog at which was not properly spiked, and when it was struck by the engine it spread the track nd tore up the rails for over 100 feet. While the engine and forward cars were piled up on the side of the track, the succeeding five cars olunged forward on the bridge and were pre inatated into the water. It was inexcusable carelessness on the part of those intrusted with the task of altering the track. Coroner Cooper empanelled a jury and visited the scene of the disaster at noon. An inquest will be held to-morrow. Railway officials wer

PHYSICIANS SUMMONED from all directions. The badly wounded were picked up and taken to farm houses near the scene of the accident, where they were promptly attended by physicians. There were about eighty persons slightly wounded, either by be-ing hurled over seats when the train stopped, being struck by broken window glass. tipped from the bridge into the water, or by Bradley was picked up dead. He lived at 150 East Seventy-second street, New York. He was living for the summer in a cottage at Ocean Beach. G. W. Demorest, provision at Ocean Beach. G. W. Demorest, provision dealer of Reade street, New York, died soon after the accident. Wm. R. Garrison, son of Commodore Charles K. Garrison, is at the point of death at John Hoey's house, Hollywood park. He was pulled out of the last car by Arthur L. Sewell and Thomas Day. The track spread just as the train ran upon the bridge, and the train ran for fully fifty feet before the and the train ran for fully fitty feet before the cars went over into the water. Seats were thrown in all directions, and window glass flow in a thousand directions. Three cars had their trucks torn off by striking the beam of the bridge. There are said to be a number of passengers missing, but their names are not i

at the scene as soon as possible, and

Railroad men who visited the wreck condemned the managers of the New York & Long Branch railroad for not placing a guard for the safety of the rails on each side of the track. Geo. W. Fleckner, engineer of the tree agreement occurred is about hitte thora. of Ocean Port, the bridge where the terrible accident took place three years ago. Chas. M. Woodruff of New York and J. E. Mallony, banker of New York, are both dead. Ex-President Grant had a knee slightly bruised.

The following persons were slightly cut and bruised:

J. F. Page, Wm. Tomer, C. H. Tucker, F. H. Hall, Ed Webb, S. M. Lehmau, Mrs. Chas. Newkirk, R. M. Galloway, B. P. Lon.; G. E. Scodeld, D. W. Shaw, Jas. Brooks, Samuel Seligman, M. E. Reynolds, J. C. Westerveit, C. R. Fowler, William Dinkensfield and wife, Morris H. Brown, G. R. Blanchard, R. B. Minturn, W. C. Stokes and E. Webb, all of New York: C. J. Fox. Richmond, Va.; A. H. Stillwell and wife and Miss Aunie Scott, Philadelphia; John Buckalew and Rev. Dr. Matthews, Ocean Grove, N. J.; J. R. Carmichael and H. C. Fahkerson, Elizabeth, N. J.; W. G. Hilner, Ocean Beach, N. J.; C. H. Randall, Canden, N. J.; Henry Mordicai, Dallas, Tex., and J. F. Bedford, Elberon, N. J.

The report that John T. Raymond was injured was not correct. He was not on the

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Unknown \$5,000 None. 1.000 DES MOINES, June 29.—The severe and proractel rain storms have done great damage in Iowa. The ground is completely soaked. Celars that have always been dry are filling with water. Wells are filling near the top. Rivers are overflowing their banks and rapidly rising. Fields cannot be cultivated and roads are impassable. Great damage must necessarily result to crops. The railroads are the immediate sufferers. There is a land-slide on the Wabash narrow guage north of town, preventing trains from coming into this city on that line. A transfer of passengers to the Fort Dodge road is made at Wankee The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy main line is badly mutilated at Creston. There is also a serious washout on the Des Moines & Albia branch at Swan. Bad breaks exist on the Rock Island route in Illinois, and the Winterset branch is practically abandoned. The Chicago & Northwestern has suffered a bad washout between Duntap and Missouri Valley Junction Through trains had to transfer at that point yesterday and to-day. Some idea of the ter-rible ramfail of this week may be had when the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Northwestern announce that landslides are occurring in cuts that have stood for twelve years. Not one of the Iowa pool lines has a clear track from Chicago to Council Bluffs.

THE RUIN IN NEBRASKA. Sioux City Journal David City (Neb.) special: A terrible storm crossed Butler county from west to east at 6 this morning. Houses were torn to fragments, stock lost, a great amount of crops destroyed and a number of people killed. The destructive part of the storm was about ten miles wide. Rain fell in great quantities and the hail was terrible, leaving the small grain in ruins, and cornfields and gardens looking as bare as new plowed fields. Goo. L. Brown estimates the damage in this county at \$50,000. A meeting is called for this evening to secure aid for the sufferers and provide for the wounded. The damage sustained by broken window glass in David City will exceed \$1,000. The lumber yards have all suffered some loss and much trouble. The flax house of Spelits & Klostuman was blown from its foundation. The same firm had a corn-crib 300 feet long blown to pieces, some of the pieces being carried hundreds of feet. A piece of scantling was hurled through the side of a freight car. Everything has been pounded into the ground. Wheat and rye are entirely ruined. Corn may come up again and make a crop.

In Center precunct the storm was very heavy. The dwelling house of Peter Adrian, living six miles southeast of David City, was blown all to pieces. Mr. Adrian was badly crushed and an arm broken, one littled boy was killed outright, and two other children are missing at this writing. Sioux City Journal David City (Neb.) special:

Last Gun Against the Gambiers. St. Louis, June 29.—The gambling cases were resumed in the criminal court this morning. After ten hours' retirement the jury re-turned a verdict of six mounts in jail against turned a verdict of six months in jail against John Somerville, with recommendations of mercy to the court. Chas. Pato pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in jail. The case against Shrink Eddy was nolle prossed. This disposes of all the gambling cases, convictions having been obtained on pleas of guilty received from the proprietor of each house in town. The seventy-six bonds in the cases of Ike Treadway, who went to Chicago, and John Hanley, now in Kansas City, were deciared forfeited and the cases continued until the next term of court in September. The 400 lottery cases on the docket are set down for trial July 15. All the other gambling houses in the city being closed, all cases against employes of gambling houses were continued generally. This practically disposes of the fight against the gambling fraternity.

UMAHA, June 29.—C. Morse, a farmer of Dodge county, was killed by lightning last evening. He was a bachelor, leaving an estate of over \$50,000.

WILL THEY FIGHT?

That Is the Painful Question in Co with the Situation in Egypt Just Now-England Preparing for Warlike Der ons-The Government Strongly Cer sured by Conservatives.

London, June 29.—Resolutions moved at eting of Conservatives on the Egyptain policy of the government, declared it the duty of the government not to consent to any settle-

day, Woolwich pres day, Woolwich presented a busy aspect in consequence of war preparations upon a large scale, and the despatch of munitions of war including explosives. Arrangements have been perfected by which 40,000 men can be embarked on the instant.

In the house of commons the secretary of State for India declined to state whether Indian troops were ready to proceed to Equit. Finally

State for India declined to state whether Indian troops were ready to proceed to Egypt. Finally the secretary of war officially stated the troopship Orontes left to-day with strong relief of marines for the Medeterranean, but there was no unusual excitement at the dock yards.

ALEXANDRIA, June 29.—Ragheb Pasha promises to dismiss the prefect of police and chief of gendarmeric. The government has decided to employ destitute natives on public works. It is believed that they will be put to work on the fortifications. work on the fortifications

Paris, June 29.—The Journal Debats says Great Britain is right in desiring to act alone in Egpyt. We firmly believe France will afford her no assistance. The control of the Suez canal belongs by right to England and will belong to her defacto. It is, therefore, a question of life or

LONDON, June 29.—A reserve siege train a LONDON, June 29.—A reserve stege train at Woolwich is being made ready for service. There is a siege train complete with stores and appliances ready at Malta. Orders for reserves to come on duty at a given date are said to be ready to issue on Monday. It is said also that guards have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service. A Constantiantly dispatch says the conference Constantinople dispatch says the confere regards speedy armed interference as necessary, and it is improbable that any offer of Turkey to send troops will be accepted. ALEXANDRIA, June 29.—A number of re-cruits arrived to-day and reinforced the gar-

Ireland. DUBLIN, June 29,—A woman named Mc Crusland has been killed by two men, with cythes, near Ballyclare. Lord Clanrickarde was murdered this morn

ng his way home from Naas.

LONDON, June 29, midnight.—A rumor to-night that Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ire-aud, had been murdered, proved to be false. LONDON, June 29 .- Cecil, Palmer & Co

tock and share brokers, are declared d stock and share brokers, are declared defaulters on the stock exchange. This is the firm for whose account £500,000 Egyptian unified stock was sold Monday. The proposition of the firm to pay ten shillings on the pound by installments was not accepted. Liabilities, £70,000. The failure of R. Bailey, a large dealer in stocks, is announced, and many failures are reported.

BERLIN, June 29.-The total period of servi the army will be reduced from fourteen to twelv rears, beginning in autumn next.

BERNE, June 29.—An earthquake was felt in the hine valley Sunday, which extended to the north Sweden. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29.—The sultan bout to issue a firman granting Jewish refugee com Russia fertile tracts of land in Syria and Mes

VIENNA, June 29.—By an explosion in a chemic VIENNA, June 23.—By an expression a decision of the Marchones, Io-day, seven persons were seriously in Hong Kong, May 28.—Li Hung Chang is indiguant at Commodore Shaefedd's open letter to except a strength and tis said will demand an explanation from the United States government. LONDON, June 29.—A steam tug struck the rock outside the mouth of the Tyne to-day. Eleve

IDLE FREIGHT HANDLERS. n Attempt to Make the Railroad Com

panies Smart for the Consequences of 41 Strikes in and Around New York-The Relleville Coal Miners' Troubles Adjusted NEW YORK, June 29.-State Attorney General tussell met members of the board of trade for co-

uitation, to devise some means whereby injurie to business interests of the city by reason of the freight handlers' strike may be relieved. Russ finally decided that he would apply for a writ o mandamus to compel the transportation companies carry out their contracts. This writ will be to carry out their contracts. This writ will be in the nature of a mandatory injunction, and will require the companies to show cause why they have not performed their duties, and may have a tendency to dissolve their charters. These proceedings will be on information to the atorney general, brought in the name of the people, and entirely independent of the proposed suits for damages to be brought indiscriminately by merchants. It is not yet decided what suit will first be brought as a test case, but it is said a large shipping firm will be chosen and the amount of damages be lafel at \$300,000. The autorney general signified his willingness to assist in every possible manner. Affidavits are now being prepared upon which will be based the application for the writ of mandamus.

The brakemen of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad made a demand for \$50 a month. If they do not receive a satisfactory answer tonight they say they will strike and leave the trains wherever they may happen to be.

At New York the striking freight handlers paraded through down town streets to-day. The condition of affairs there remain the same as yesterday, with perhaps a little improvement in handling freight by the various roads.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The boiler makers who have been on a strike to-day, gathered in considerable numbers on the landing where eight or nine men were employed by a boiler-making firm in repairing a boat for the upper Mississippi service. The strikers were bold in language, and demanded that the workmen should stop. They flourished revolvers, but fired no shots. The workmen were so much intimidated that they stopped. No attempt was made to begin again, and the foreman says work will be resumed in the morning under police Lrotection, while strikers offer to be large sums that noworkmen can be found to go on the between the coal operators and the nature of a mandatory injunction, and will

sums that no workmen can be found to go on the boat.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The late disagreemen between the coal operators and miner in the Belville (III.) district, opposite this city, were settled at last by a joint meeting o miners and operators representing the Second Coa exchange of this city, held in St. Louis this after noon. The question of price for digging was referred to a joint committee, who reported the from July 1 2 cents per bushel shall be paid, and from and after July 15 2½ cents shall be paid, and a joint committee was also appointed to perfect bean for an organization of both niners and operators, and instructed to report to a meeting to be held in this city July 6.

Receiver Betore a Surrogate.

Beecher Belore a Surrogate.

Special Telegram to the Pioneer Press.

New York, June 29.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher were cited before Surrogate Coffin at Peekskill to-day to testify as to the accounts and assets of Thos. J. Turner, decased, who for twenty years superintended the farm of Mr. Beecher. It was supposed that the estate was worth about \$6,000, but less than \$3,000 could be accounted for. The executors were dissatisfied, and this gave rise to the rumor that some of Turner's papers had been destroyed by Mrs. Beecher on the day of his death, and that among them were evidences of Mr. Beecher's indebtedness. Ex-Assemblyman Travis, who appeared for the executors, called Mr. Beecher first and informed him of the nature of the rumors as above stated, and said that he should examine him upon that point. The surrogate then peinted the bible at Mr. Beecher upon which to administer the oath, but the eminent preacher equietly said. I don't want the book. I swear without it. That is good enough for an Irishman. I am uot superstillous enough to kis the book. Mr. Beecher had a very poor memory concerning his financial affairs. He did not believe he owed Turner anything. He was of the opinion that he might have given Turner a note once. It might have been for \$500 and it might have been for \$500 and it might have scalled. She kissed the bible with a loud smack. She testified that immediately after Mr. Turner's death, she took possession of the dead man's papers on his book case. She didn'i know what they consisted of, but she sorted some, burning all of her letters to him and the receipted farm bills. Gr. Beecher was then called and informed that in Turner's account with appeared on April 11, 1868, Mr. Beecher said. "I bave no recollection about these notes." Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Beecher being able to throw any light upon these notes, the case was adjourned for a fortnight. Beecher Betore a Surrogate.

these notes." Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Beechable to throw any light upon these notes, was adjourned for a fortnight. Special Telegram to the Pioneer Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—The Workings ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—The Workingmen's assembly after a long discussion passed by a unanimous vote resolutions declaring in favor of electing labor representatives in all the large cities in the State, providing for an executive committee to complete the State organization and to held a State convention in Buffalo, September 12, for the purpose of considering the advisability of placing a State ticket in the field. Resolutions boy cotting the Harmony mills of Cohose were also adopted; also the usual convict labor and tenement house factory resolutions.

THE DAYS DOINGS.

WASHINGTON NEWS. sentative Pound has introduc

bill which is to enable the Stockbridge tribe of Indians in Wisconsin to forsake their tribal relations and assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The plan proposed was given in full in these dispatches. It is as follows: The reservation is to be appraised at not less than \$2 per acre, and offered for sale, the present occupants and offered for sale, the present occupants being given prior rights over speculators in securing lands now held by the Indians, to-gather with improvements. The fund cre-ated by the sale is to be put with the amount row in the treasury, and then divided among the members on becoming naturalized. About eighteen sections of the original reservation remain unsold. The balance was disposed of years ago by being entered by such of the tribe as then desired to become

The senate committee on Indian affairs re ported favorably a bill to accept and ratify an agreement with the Shoshone and Ban nock Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation in Idaho Territory, required for the use of the Utah and Northern railroad, and to make the necessary appropria-tions for carrying out the same. The bill has already been passed by the house.

Secretary Folger reported 60,000 Chines laborers under contract in Cuba, and desir ous of returning to China have applied for permission to go through the United States in trains. The question was generally dis permission to go unrough the United States in trains. The question was generally dis-cussed and the conclusion reached was that under the provisions of the recent Chinese bill permission could not be granted.

President Arthur has interested a senatoria friend in an effort to secure a bond for the Soldiers' Home, near Washington. The supreme court has adjourned until after July 14.

The sundry civil service bill calls for \$23,

RAILROAD NEWS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of ne Northern Pacific, Fergus Falls & Black Hills railroad was held in the company's of fice, in Fergus Falls, on Tuesday last. The following directors were elected. A. H. Barney, Fredetick Billings, Lenj. P. Cheney, Robe, Harris, Elijan Smith, Hugh L. Cole, C. . Barney, George Grap, a' of New York. A gigantic combination of river and rail-

oad interests is forming at Montreal for the purpose of placing the Canadian Pacific & North Shore railroads and the Richeliew & Canadian Pacific & Ottawa Navigation company under the di-rection of a syndicate which will be able to command the trafflic from the northwesters state through Duluth.

The agreement between the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway companies has been formerly ratified, and the roads will be run under one management. The sale of the elevators on the Northern

Pacific has been declared off by mutual con sent and Barnes & McGill will continue to own and operate them. General Passengef Agent Munsin T. Case of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul road has resigned on account of his health.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

A. Gossman, a German aged forty year lately a bookkeeper of Highland, Ill., at tempted suicide in a hotel at Bellville, Ill. by cutting his wrist with a razor. He ther jumped from a third-story window and wa killed. He had been discarded by the Countess Buchanan, an actress, whom he sometime ago induced to leave her husband and live with him.

Annie Mills, aged fourteen, Mary Oglie, aged seventeen, and Mary Jones, aged twelve committed suicide at Danvill, Ill., by taking arsenic. Allie Mills gave as her reason that her father lived with a shameless woman Miss Olgie's reason that she was an orphan and Mary Jones took the drug because th

othe's did. A party of roughs chartered a steamer a Quincy, Ill., Sunday afternoon, and went around the bend near the Missouri shore,

silent partner in a brokerage ffrm-so sile that it was not known until he had worked up a shortage of \$100,000 in the usual way.

Sam Reddin, the negro, who killed Zim nerman at Mounds Junction, Ill., two years ago, was tried at Metropolis, found guilty rder in the first degree, and sentenced t e hung on September 15 next. Loo Foo, a New York Chinaman, fel

lesperately and hopelessly in love with an Irish girl and sought the celestsal realms bove through the medium of a fatal dose of The dtstellery of Oscar King, Williams burgh, N. Y., was seized by the United State

marshal, on the charge that the governmen was being defrauded by false entries books. The prompt arrival of three companies of

avalry at the Mescalaro agency, in New Mexico, probably prevented a barbario Elmer Helmbold, son of the eccentric Dr Helmbold, now in an asylum near Phila delphia, attempted to kill himself.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES

Santa Cruz (Cal.) despatch: Late Satur day night last a coach in which a numbe of young people from San Francisco, who had been camping out in the vicinity, were taking a ride, went over the bank of the turnpike near Felton, killing Misses Ida Cow-dery; Eva, Susie and Celia Scott and Master Geo. Scott, and wounding Masters Burr, Benj. Burtling and Wm. Mockle seriously. accident was caused by the horses sh

A dispatch from Talmage, on the Mis souri Pacific road, states that a mile and a half from that place a freight train was blown from the track in Sunday morning's storm, and struck a hand car, underneath which five section men had taken refuge, all fatally injured.

Five million feet of lumber and six he were burned at Trenton, Ont., causing loss of a \$100,000. The buildings of the knitting company at Eagleville, Conn., were swept away, the loss being \$70,000.

During a circus performance at Cazenovia

During a circus performance at Cazenovia N. Y., Orin A. Herbrick and Lewis Thomas of Canton, O., fell from a trapeze. Herbrick was killed and Thomas is in a critical con-

A fire broke out in a boarding house Merrimac and Elm streets, Manchester N. Y. Nine persons were injured by leaping from windows.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

A statistical examination shows that about a sixth of the grinding capacity of the Min neapolis flouring mills is employed now and that only that about 7,000 barrels weekly are manufactured, less than in good times would be ground in a day. The new crop will probably not be available before October 1 and until that time the condition of affairs is likely to continue, with the product in diminishing quantity. The great cattle range of Wyoming, under

The great cattle range of Wyoming, under the military protection of Fort McKinney, is about 300 miles square. In this area there are now grazing 500,000 head of cattle, worth \$27 per head, amounting to \$13,200,000, to which can be added the value of horses and ranches of the cattle men, and the farm and stock of the grangers, making at least \$15,000,000 of property under the protection of this one post.

The annual meeting of the Minne ats Odd. The annual meeting of the Minne ota Odd Fellows' Mutual Benefit association was held in St. Paul. The following officers were elected; C. D. Strong, St. Paul, president; A. Ende, Minneapolis, vice president; R. Schiffman, St. Paul, secretary, and A. R.

A meeting of prohibitionists in Maine re a meeting of promittonians in a solved that inasmuch as a temperance plank was included in the republican platform, it was not deemed adviable to make a separate nomination. This represents the Neal Dow wing of the prohibitionists. There is to be a grand military demon

stration by the companies of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, in Milwaukee, in August, for which preparations have been commenced and invitations issued. All the members of congress from Kansa in the present house of representatives have been honored with renominations. There has been practically no opposition to them.

loan of \$600,000 running twenty 5 per cent, with the First National Franklin, Pa. years at Two Chinamen were naturalized in Phila-

delphia on Monday.

PERSONAL GOSSIP. The will of Richard Upjohn of Putnar county has been filed in the register's office in New York. Among other bequests is one going to the Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, Prof. Charles Babcock, James A. Upjohn, Daniel Upjohn and Bishop Whipple of Minnesota. Each \$1,000, but a codicil takes the bequest from Bishop Whipple and provides that itshall be donated to the mainten ance of the children of the testator's chi

Among those who confessed conversion at a meeting of the mountain evangelis Barnes, at Frankfort, Ky., Thursday night was Gov. Luke Blackburn It is understoo that he will units with the Lotestant Epis copal church at Louisville next Sunday. The Japanese government has made elabo

ate preparations to receive John Russell Young as he passes through for Peking. They regard John as an old friend since he visited them in company with the great Amos T. Hall, a prominent citizen of Chicago and secretary of the Chicago, Bur-

ington & Quincy road, died Monday William S. Taylor, member of a Clevelan Map-Publishing firm, was found dead in his room at the European hotel, St. Paul, on Sunday last.

Sara Bernhardt is said to be improved by marriage, acting, looking and behaving be ter than before the ceremony. Dr. George Tift, a prominent and wealth oioneer citizen of Buffalo, N. Y., died or

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

There are now thirty-two men of war anchor off Alexandria, and it is understoo that France will co-operate with England with 10,000 men while troops in England are under sailing orders for the Mediterra ean. Armed intervention in the affairs Egypt is imminent.

Canada is also kicking at the rise in the cost of living.- Meat has advanced in price 25 per cent. and notatoes are far to ossly for people of small means. According to the writer in a Toronto paper a dol ar will not buy what 50 cents bought in

Two hundred and fifty electment decree have been obtained against small tenants in Connemara. If the decrees are carried out 2,000 persons will be rendered homeless.

The Iowa Disaster. A Des Moines special gives the followin stimate of the damage done by the cyclone Boone county.... \$20,00 Story county. Keokuk county.... Henry county. Fondo, Pocahontas county. Chicago&Rock Island railroad, mer ndise and property.. lowa Central. atttering damages...

\$2,576,000 Some estimate the loss at over \$3,000,000. Relief movements have been started at various points east and west and contributions are pouring in. Of course the great bulk of the losses cannot be met, but immediate uffering will be relieved.

POLITICAL POTHER.

Chairman Hubbell and George Wit liam Curtiss Have a Set to on the

Toppic of Political Assessments. Congressman Hubbell of Michigan, chairman of the Rebublican congressional committee, has addressed the following letter to

around the bend near the Missouri shore, thirty-one rounds for one hundred dollars a side, the latter winning.

His name was Owens and he was teller of the Third National bank of St. Louis, and a by you has been sent to a large number of hard an ounce of alcohol. Alexy shows a large number of the Third National bank of St. Louis, and a by you has been sent to a large number of the sent numb by you has been sent to a large number of persons employed in the service of the United States advising them to refrain from complying with the Republican congressional committee's request for contributing to its campaign fund. In this circular you state that in the opinion of counsel as the members of the Republican congressional committee are officers of the united States government all persons making a contribution to such committee will render themselves liable under section 6, chapter 287, United States statues. If it be law that persons paying become thereby liable to a penalty 1, being a member of liable to a penalty I, being a member of congress and the treasurer who received payment, am also liable. I am willing to meet you on this question anywhere or any time and to unite with you in requesting the president to ask an opinion of the attorney general, or, if you desire any other information in any tribunal which can give immediate consideration of the point. I will interpret the soundjoin you in testing the sound-ness of the circular and I invite you to this mode of settlement, as both were manly and more honorable than

both were manly and more monorable than your attempt to confuse the action or cause alarm in the minds of the employes alluded to. The law is misstated in your circular, and the alarm you seek to create is without justification in law. Your "counsel," to whom you vaguely allude, either misunderstands or perverts the law. Disdaining to seek shelter benung any cover. I therefore eek shelter benind any cover, I therefor challenge you to the sieps necessary to an immediate determination of the degree of re-sponsibility which is attached to this fact and the correctness of your circular, which

I distinctly deny.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed]

J. A. Hubbell.

Chairman and Treasurer of the republica Congressional convention.
To Mr. Geo. Wm. Curtiss, New York, President of the Civil Service Reform Association.

CURTIS REPLIES.

Mr. Curtis in replying to Hubbell's letter, through a reporter said:

The law was not quoted in the circular, reference only being made; If the law is misled it is due to an error of transcription and it is a matter of correction. Whether a representative in congress is an office holder of the United States or not is a question which neither I nor Hubbell can decide. Any discussion as to the soundness of a law question between Hubbell and myself would be fruitless. It is not for him or me to determine the matter, but for the opinion of consel and decision of courts. We propose to bring the matter to the attention of the attention attenti CURTIS REPLIES. atorney and his opinion is of more impor-tance than Hubbell's or mine. He may in terpert the law one way and I may interpe it another way.

More Storm Casualties in Iowa and Dakota.

A terrific wind and rain storm passed over Emmettsburg, Iowa, at 7 a. m. Saturday The new \$4,000 school building was demol ished. The residence of George Saunders and James Boswell were completely wrecked and inmates all injured, Mrs. Boswell very seriously. Other houses were blown from their foundations. The damage in that city is over \$8,000. The storm came from the west and it is feared is a wide spread one. Much dam-

\$8,000. The storm came from the west and it is feared is a wide spread one. Much damage is reported among farmers.

At Hospes, a little station on the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad fifty miles northeast of Sioux City, the Holland Lutheran church, freight depot and two grain warehouses were blown down, and freight cars ditched.

At Canton, a large store, partly built, had its walls blown down, and freight cars blown from the track. At Yankton the press office was partly unroofed and a wind mill on the grist mill of H. H. Smith was wrecked, the damage being \$2,500. At Marcus, on the Illinois Central, the grain warehouse of Gunn was blown down. At other stations east, west and north of this city cars were blown off the track, buildings moved from toundation and trees and telegraph poles prostrated. It was not a cyclone but straight wind from west to northwest. At Yankton the government gauge registered a wind velocity of forty-eight miles per hour. At Spencer, Iewa, it struck and did much damage, unroofing buildings, tearing up sidewalks, and blowing down residences, barns and business blocks. In the southern part of Clay it blew down twenty houses, killed five people, and injured about twenty-five.

At Britt, Iowa, A. M. Tuttle's large hay

three live people, and the try-five.

At Britt, Iowa, A. M. Tuttle's large hay baro blew down and many small buildings. The damage in the village is not very great, but the people were pretty badly scared.

At Ellendale, Dak., the damage was about

oranda Left by the Late In

Pathatic Narrative of Hardships Endure and the Gradual Approach of Death.

De Long's Last Notes,

Washington, June 26.—The navy depart

ment is in receipt of a report from Enginee Melville giving the entire story of his search for De Long and party, and the discovery of for De Long and party, and the discovery of their dead bodies. The following extracts are from De Long's note book: Under date of Monday, March 3, De Long writes that his party thought they saw a but, but upon reachng the spot found only a mound. Camp was made in a hole in a bluff and a roaring fire was soon drying and burning their clothes while the cold wind ate into their backs. Nothing was left to eat but their dog, which was killed and dressed and a stow made of such parts as could not be cured. All partook of the stew except De Long and the doctor. Alexy was sent off to examine what they thought was hut and came back at night with a favorable report. It was decided to wait till morn ing before leaving. It was below zero. A watch was set to keep the fire going and all water was set to keep the are going and an indidded around it, and thus a third night without sleep was passed. If Alexy had not wrapped his sealskin around DeLong and kept him warm by heating his body DeLong inks he would have perished; as it was he the party reached a hut large enough to hold they managed to get warm. Erickson wa very low and prayers were offered before the others sought rest. All except Alexy laid down to sleep; Alexy went off to hunt and at noch returned wet, having fallen into th river. At 6 p. m. they roused up and had a pound of dry meat for each person and a cup of tea—the day's allowance—but they were so grateful they were not

EXPOSED TO THE TERRIBLE GALE which was raging at the time they did not mind short rations. On Wednesday they had tea and dog meat for breakfast. Alexy again went off hunting and came back with nothing On Thursday they had a cup of third hand ter with half an ounce of alcohol in it. Alexy was again sent out to hunt, and Erickson died while he was gone. Alexy returned empty handed, The notes at this point say: "What in God's name is going to become of us? Fourteen pounds of dog meat left and twenty-five miles to a possible settlement." They could not dig grave for Erickson, as the ground was frozen too hard and they had nothing to dig with, so they sewed his body up in the flaus of a tent, covered him with their flags and puried hlm in the river. Three volleys from their Remingtons were fired over him. Under date of the 6th the notes say:

"One hundred and seventeenth day—Breakfast consisted of the last half pound of dog meat and tea. The last grain of tea was put in the kettle and we are now about to undertake a journey of twenty-five miles with some old tea leaves and two quarts of alcohol. However I trust in God and believe that he who has fed us thus far will not suffer us to discontinuous contractions.

that he who has fed us thus far will not suffer us to die of want now.

The party left the record in a hnt, which was found by Melville, as already reported. They got under way at 8:30 a. m., and proceeded until 11:20, by which time they had made about three miles, and were all pretty well done up. They had half an ounce of alcohol in a pot of tea for dinner, and went ahead, and soon struck what seemed to be the main river again. Here four of the party broke through the ice in trying to cross, and fearing frost bites a fire was built. Alexy was sent off to look for food, being directed not to go far nor look for food, being directed not to go far nor stay long. He came back at 5:30 with one ptarmigan, of which a soup was made, and with an ounce of alcohol that made their sup-

with an ounce of alcohol that made their supper. Saturday, October 8, the notes say:

A MELANCHOLY RECORD.

Called all hands at 5:30. Breakfast, half an ounce of alcohol and a pint of hot water. The alcohol proves of great advantage. It keeps off cravings for food, preventing the gnawing of the stomach, and has kept up the strength of the men, who are given three ounces a day. Went ahead until 10:30, and after a few miles struck the big river again. Only made an advance of one mile. A cold camp, but little wood, and half an ounce of alcohol. Sunday, 9th. All hands at 4:30. Half an oun

Half an ounce of alcohol. Alexy shot three ptarmegans and made soup. We are following Ninderman's track, although he is long since out of sight. Found a canoe and lay our heads in it to go to sleen.

Monday, October 10; the last half ounce of alcohol drank at 5:30. At 6:30 sent Alexy off to look for ptarmigans. Ate deer skin scraps. Yesterday morning ate my deer skin foot tips. Under way at 8. In crossing a creek three got wet. Built a fire and dried out. Ahead again till 11; used up; built a fire and made a drink out of tea leaves and from the alcehol bottle. On again at noon; very hard going. Ptarmigan tracks plentiful. At 3 halted; used up; crawled into a hole in a bank. Alexy in quest of game. Nothing for supper except a spoonful of glycerine. All hands weak and feable, but cheerful. God help us.

Tuesday, 11—A gale with snow. Unable to more. No game; one spoonful of glycerine and hot water for feal. No more wood in any vicinity.

Tuesday, 11-A gaie with snow. Unate to more. No game; one spoonful of glycerine and hot water for food. No more wood in our vicinity.

Wednesday, 12th.—Breakfast; last spoonful of glycerine and hot water; for dinner a couple handsful of Arctic willow in a not of water and drinking the infusion. Everybody getting weaker and weaker, and hardly able to get firewood. Gale with

weaker, and hardly able to get firewood. Gale with snow.

Thursday, 13th.—Willow tea. No news from Ninderman. We are in the hands of God, and unless he relents we are lost. We cannot move against the wind, and staying here means starvation. Afternoon went ahead for a mile. After crossing another river or bend of the big river missed Lee. Went down in a hole in the bank and camped. Sent back for Lee. He had laid down and was waiting to die. All united in saying the Lord's prayer and cried. After supper a strong gule of wind. A

HORRIBLE NIGHT.

Friday—Breakfast, willow tea. Dinner, half a teaspoonful of sweet oil and willow tea. Alexy shot one ptarmigan. Had soup. Wind moderating.

ting. Saturday, October 15.—Breakfast, willow tea and two old boots. Conclude to move at sunriso. Alexy breaks down; also Lee. Come to an empty grain crib. Halt and camp. Signs of smoke at twilight to the southward. Sunday, October 16.—Alexy broke down. Divine service. service.

Monday—Alexy dying. Doctor baptized him and read prayers for the sick. Mr. Collins' birthday, forty years old. About sunset Alexy died of exhaustion from starvation. Covered him with an ensign and laid him in the crib.

Tuesday—Calm and mild. Snow falling. Buried Alexy in the afternoon. Laid him on the ice and covered him with slabs of ice.

Wednesday—Cutting up tent to make foot gear.

Bottor went ahead to find a new raym. Shifted by

covered him with slabs of ice.

Wednesday—Cutting up tent to make foot gear.

Doctor went ahead to find a new camp. Shifted by dark.

Thursday—Bright and sunny, but very cold. Lee and Koack done up.

Friday—Koack was found dead about midnight between the doctor and myself. Lee died about noon. Read prayers for the sick when we found he was going.

noon. Read prayers for the sick when we found ne was going.

Saturday—Too weak to carry the bodies of Lee and Koack out on the ice, The doctor, Collins and myself carried them around the corner out of sight. Then my eyes closed up.

Sunday—Everybody pretty weak. Slept or rested and then managed to get enough wood in by dark. Read part of divine service. Suffering in our feet;

no foot gear.

Monday—A hard night.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 27th; 127th
day—Iverson broken down.
Friday—Iverson died during the early morning.
Saturday, 29th—Dressler died during the night.
Sunday, Oct. 30, 140th day—Boyd and Gartz died
during the night. Mr. Collins dying,
This is the end of Licut. De Long's diary.
Ambler and Ah Sam, the cook, must have died
soon after the last note was written.

Cycloning of Another Iowa Town A storm of Thursday last was very severe Waterl oo and Cedar Falls. But th storm did the greatest amount of damage at Independence, on the Illinois Gentral rail-road. The town was crowded on account of road. The town was crowded on account of the appearance of Sells Bros.' circus. The storm struck there about 5 o'clock. The circus tent was blown over, but fortunately no spectators were inside. Three of the canvas men were injured, and a young man named Richmond had his should r broken. From there the storm passed through the town, doing great damage. Roofs of a large number of the finest business blocks were taken off, and the scene beggars description. A number of farmers' teams became right-ened and ran away, but fortunately no lives were lost in the streets. In the residence parts of the city the loss of life occurred, William Horen, aged seventeen, and Albert Ripke, aged feleven, being instantly killed. The other victim was in the house of Wm. Bradley, which was blown down, and he was caught and killed by felling timbers. There were many hairbreadth escapes and quite a number of people were badly bruised. The loss in the town is roughly estimated at \$45,000. In the country great damage was done. The insane hospital is located about two miles west of Independence. The immense smoke stack was blown down, and the workshops wrecked and a large part of the mansard roof of the main building was torn off. It is estimated that the loss to the state will be fully \$50,000. The hospital for the insane, a grand stone structure, located two miles from town, that has already cost the state \$800,000 and now has \$43 inmates and 100 employes, was struck by the hurricane and damaged to the extent of \$30,000 or \$40,000. the appearance of Sells Bros.' circus. The

The Winona city council has negotiated a THE DIARY OF DE LONG. WASHINGTON NEWS

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

SENATE—Not in session.

House.—A resolution was adopted for adnument on July 10. The day was connumed in the discussion of the bill reducing sumed in the discussion of the bill reducing internal revenue taxation, and great confusion and uproar prevailed much of the time. Ex-Speaker Randall introduced an amendment looking to the repeal of the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, to go into effect the 1st of July, 1883. Mr. Kelley stated that he had introduced the bill the 19th inst., which was now pending before the ways and means committee, similar to the amendment proposed by Mr. Pan. lar to the amendment proposed by Mr. Ran-dall, except that it went into effect July 1st., 1884. "Will you vote for the amendment if I change the time to conform with that in your bill?" asked Mr. Randall. Mr. Kelley would not promise to do this:

MONDAY, JUNE 26. SENATE.—The legislative, executive and udicial appropriation bill was reported, being \$326,000 larger than when it left the ouse. The resolution instructing the comnittee on civil service and retrenchment to inquire whether any political assessments were being collected of government em were being collected of government em ployes was discussed, and Mr. Pendleton made a speech charging that all employes of the government, not excepting the lady clerks and pages in congress, were being bled by the republican campaign committee. Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska, astonshed his audience by a violent denuciation of an administration which would allow or of an administration which would allow or encourage assessments. He scouted the idea of a volunteer subscription, and he was particularly opposed to levying blackmail on the laborers and low wages classes in the government employ, but thought it a disgraceful act for gentlemen to be guilty of.

The senate served notice of the house today that it was not to be forced into an agreement by laying on the table for the present the adjournment resolution of congress July 10, as the termination of the present session. ent session.

Mr Hale said he with other Republican

members had authorized the Republican circular, and he had no apology to make. House.-The bill reducing internal revenue taxation was debated at length and nuperous amendments offered by democrats and voted down. The subject of political ssessments came up, and several democratc members denounced the course of the re-

ic members denounced the course of the republican campaign committee.

Cox read a proposed amendment that none of the employes of the revenue service should be assessed for campaign purposes. Instantly a scene of confusion was created.

Messrs. Jay A. Hubbell, Kasson, Hiscock and other republican leaders sprang to their feet to defend the cherished money-raising scheme. Mr. Springer took a band in the sport at this stage, and stated that one of the maimed employes in the house soldiers, roll had come to him in deep distress for advice about paying the assessment of \$24 levroll had come to him in deep distress for advice about paying the assessment of \$24 levied upon him, and asked: "May I say to him that congress will uphold him for declining to pay this money?" Mr. Hiscock said: "No. sir. You have no authority to say anything for this side of the house. I favor every line of the campaign circular to which you have alluded, and every person who holds office under this administration should be willing to sustain it."

Kasson did not relish such plain talk, and proceeded to show that the circular only called for voluntary subscriptions and that no employe would be discharged for failure to contribute. "If such a thing occurs and

no employe would be discharged for failure to contribute. "If such a thing occurs and I am informed of it. I promise to denounce the perpetrator on the floor of this house, for I will not be a party to political proscrip-

THESDAY, JUNE 27. SENATE.—The bill to amend the act donatirg public lands to states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts, passed. Some progress was made on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The following nominations were received from the president: Buel E. Hutchinson, Misconsin, receiver of public moneys at Aberdeen, D. T.; Jas. G. Wright, Illinois, Indian agent, Rosebud agency, D. T.; Samuel S. Lawson, Illinois, Indian agent, Mission agency, Cal.; Chas. M. Gorham, California, coiner of the mint, San Francisco. House.-The committee reported in the l election case of She bert (Florida) that the contestant be grante leave to withdraw his contest. Adopted In the case of Smith vs. Shelly (Alabama) the case of Smith vs. Shelly (Aladama) the committee reported a resolution declaring the seat vacant. The bill regulating immigration was again passed, the house having a few days ago passed by mistake a bill on the same subject which had been agreed to by the committee. The bill to reduce internal revenue taxation was given up, and a motion to recommit with instructions to the motion to recommit, with instructions to the committee on ways and means to report a bill abolishing all internal taxation except that on bank circulation and distilled spir-its, was defeated—56 to 125. The bill finally

passed—137 to 80.

The provisions of the bill are as follows: the old taxes on bank checks, drafts, and bankers, and the tax on capital and deposits are wholly removed; as are also those on friction matches, perfumery, medicinee, and all other articles included under the general term "proprietary," that is, protected by patents; the tax on dealers in leaf tobacco i reduced from \$25 to \$12; on dealers in manufactured tobacco, from \$500 to \$210; on manufacturers of tobacco, from \$10 to \$6; on manufacturers of cigars, from \$10 to \$6; on peddlers of tobacco, snuff and eigars:—first class, from \$50 to \$30; second class, \$25 to \$15; third class, \$15 to \$7.20; and fourth class, from \$10 to \$3.60, the average reduction in these special licences 50 per cent. The tax on cigars is changed from \$6 to \$4 per 1,000, or a reduction of one-third; on light cigarettes, from \$1.75 to 75 cents per 1,000, or four-sevenths and on heavy cigarettes from \$6 to \$5 per 1,000, or one-sixth. The aggregate reduction is only about \$18,000,000, while the increase of rate the last year was \$22,000,000.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28. SENATE.-Rapid progress was made with the legislative bill, as it is important that it should be passed before the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1. A break was caused by the presentation of the bank charter bill with the non-concurrence of the house in certain amendments and a conference committee will have to settle the disagreement, as senators earnestly councelled against receding from the senate amendment. Messrs. Morrell and Beck engaged in an animated dispute on a report in relation to the conduct of the controller of the currency regarding certain national banks in Richmond, Va. certain national banks in Richmond, Va. Mr. Beck said the directors of the Merchants National bank and the National bank of Virginia in Richmond had been permitted by the controller of the currency to violate the national banking law in the oath subscribed to by them and filed with him as to the rate of discount. He said the prohibition of the law against the charging of a rate higher than that authorized by the state law had been evaded by the directors with the assent of the controller. The house amendments to the bank charter bill were non concurred in.

vere non concurred in. House-A resolution was adopted calling on the posident for additional correspondence on the imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland. Work was begun upon the naval appropriation bill, and during the discussion Robeson, author of the bill, was sharply criticised for his administration of of the navy department.

The Stinging Tree.

Among the luxuriant and beautiful shrubs of Queensland is one known as the "stinging tree," which is exceedingly dangerous and often fatal to life. It grows from two are three inches to ten or fifteen feet in hight, and emits a very disagreeable smell. It is also easily distinguished by the peculiar shapes of its leaves. "Sometimes," says a traveler, "while shooting turkeys in the shrubs, I have entirely forgotten the stinging tree till warned of its close proximity by tree till warned of its close proximity by its smell, and have often found myself in a little forest of them. I was only once stung, and that very lightly. Its effects are curious; it leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening; and for months afterwards the part when touched is tender in rainy weather, when it gets wet in washing, etc. I have seen a man who treats ordinary pain lightly, roll on the ground in agory after being stung, and trea's ordinary pain lightly, roll on the ground in agon, after being stung, and I have known a horseso completely mad after getting into a grove of trees that a rushed open mouthed at every one who approached him, and had to be shot. Dogs when stung, will rush about whining piteously, biting pieces from the effected part.